

DEMAND FOR MILK IS DECREASING IN NEW YORK.

No Well Defined Explanation Has as Yet Been Made, But Milk Dealers Declare That Simple Beverages Are No Longer Used as Remedies.

If the peripatetic vendors of milk, milkshake and buttermilk, whose lacteous-laden wagons constitute familiar, if not ornamental landmarks about the streets of New York in summer time, interpret aright the vagaries of the popular thirst, then New York is drinking less of these products of the cow than it used to do.

As to why this is so there does not appear to be any well-defined explanation. Perhaps a recently published item of news about one of the big ocean liners bringing over a record number of barrels of German beer may offer a suggestion.

But whether the milk has been deserted for beer or something even stronger, or whether thirsts are not what they used to be, and are more easily quenched now than of yore, the men who sell milk and buttermilk complain that business is falling off sadly.

"Why," said one of these to a New York reporter the other day, "I do not fetch in from the dairy anything like as much milk as I did a few years ago, and sometimes I have a lot of it spoiled on my hands—very few seem to want it."

A few years back I couldn't get enough buttermilk to supply the demand. There was an idea—and a good one it was, too—that buttermilk was good for the stomach, and everybody who imagined he had anything wrong with his digestive apparatus drank buttermilk.

"Then came the milk cure—plain milk, not buttermilk. Lots of people thought milk was a specific for all sorts of ailments, and they drank it as many times a day as they thought their special malady needed it."

"But all that is done with now. Nobody thinks of buttermilk cures or milk cures, and the small boy who patronizes the milkshake is about our only customer. 'Cures' have to be fixed differently now, and the desired action upon the affected organ must be obtained by a dash of some special brand of bitters, or by a particular liquor."

"The man with a kidney takes a gin fizz or a gin rickey or a gin cocktail; the man with a liver, some drink with currant juice as an ingredient; the man with a stomach, something with any one of a half dozen different bitters dashed in, and the man with a heart, any old thing his fancy leads him to think may afford the proper amount of stimulating action."

"Yes, it's hard times for us milk sellers," he ended with a sigh, as he took down a bottle with some red-colored preparation in it, decanted a portion into a glass, ladled up a measure of milk from one of the cans in the wagon, shook the two together once, and handed the result over the counter to a small boy who had demanded a vanilla shake, and dropped the nickel into the till.

TWO VIEWS WITHIN THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.



AN AMERICAN MONTE CARLO ON ANACAPA ISLAND.

Two Men Well Known in Sporting Circles Mentioned as Promoters of the Scheme.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Rumors are current in San Francisco and Santa Barbara, Cal., that the little island of Anacapa, lying off the Californian Coast, opposite Ventura County, is to be made into an American Monte Carlo, combining all the natural and artificial attractions of its European counterpart.

Charles E. Bishop of New York, reputed as promoter of resorts, and George L'Abbe, a well-known gambler, who figured largely in the gambling interests at Cape Nome, are both mentioned in connection with the deal, and Bishop, at least, admits that there is some truth in the rumor. While he did not openly admit that plans are made for the establishment of a resort of the Monte Carlo nature, there can be little doubt that some colossal scheme of the sort is under way.

Anacapa is the smallest of the Pacific Coast islands, and is one of the most beautiful and picturesque bits of land on the Western Coast. It has high rocky cliffs, numerous bays and inlets forming splendid harbors, and long stretches of sandy beach where a splendid surf runs constantly, making the bathing ideal.

The climate is said to be perfect in every way, and to equal that of the Riviera, in Southern Europe, the haven of the wealthy during the winter. From a resort standpoint alone the island has everything to recommend it, but an added attraction is proposed in the installation of a Monte Carlo there.

The fact that George L'Abbe is mentioned in connection with the scheme is considered sufficient proof on the Western Coast that such a movement is on foot. L'Abbe is a plunger who delights in such enterprises, and his presence at Cape Nome will be long remembered. One year ago he chartered a vessel at Seattle, Wash., loaded thereon every sort of gambling paraphernalia that he could purchase, took on a complete cargo of liquor, had a theater built in sections and placed on board and set sail for Cape Nome.

Upon his arrival he placed his theater on the coast, located the saloon fixtures he had brought with him, ready for business, installed the vaudeville actors and actresses in the place, and started business. The passengers on his vessel included Wyatt Earp, a score of faro dealers and other gambling experts.

In a short time he was doing a booming business and had made so much money he

could hardly carry it. Much of his property had been badly damaged on the way to Cape Nome by a fire that had broken out on board his ship, but in spite of this he made a fortune out of the enterprise.

He returned to San Francisco a short time ago, and has not been actively connected with any gambling enterprise on this side for some time. He conducts several gambling-houses in Honolulu, or is believed to do so, but this point has not been definitely settled, and it is known that he is anxious to get into some new enterprise.

He has gambling-houses in Leadville and Denver, Colo., and, until lately conducted one in Seattle, Wash. He and Bishop have been discussing much business together lately, and it is said that they will sail from San Pedro to Anacapa in the near future.

The enormous profits to be made out of a place like Monaco, generally known as Monte Carlo is believed to be the stimulus to keep within the transaction. When the original Monte Carlo was started in Europe, many years ago, stock was sold in the company at \$100 per share, several wealthy Englishmen and a number of Parisians furnishing the capital for the undertaking.

The last shares of Monte Carlo stock, sold by an Englishman, who was greatly in need of money, and who was willing to obtain this money at once, brought \$3,000 per share, or \$15,000 in American money. As there is no accumulated capital to the credit of the Casino other than the reserve funds in the vaults of the institution, and the amount held out for running expenses, it can readily be seen what the dividends must be to bring such a price for the capital stock.

In spite of the enormous dividends paid out the Casino and the Monaco Opera-house are among the finest and most handsomely decorated buildings of the sort in the world, the Casino especially so. The works of the finest painters of Europe adorn the walls everywhere, the grounds are kept in the most beautiful order and terraced with marble on the sides fronting the ocean and everything that the lavish expenditure of money can do to make the place attractive is done.

The opera-house is open to the patrons of the Casino, and some of the finest grand opera sung in Europe is heard there annually. The building itself is said to be only second to the famous opera-house of Paris, which is generally considered the finest in Europe.

The expenditure of the Casino are enormous, but in spite of this enough is paid for the concessions of the gambling-house to support the entire principality of Monaco, wherein the Casino is situated. Monaco occupies a rather peculiar position among the nations of Europe, being a little principality jutting out from the south of Europe into the Mediterranean and under the jurisdiction of the Prince of Monaco.

The yearly tribute of the Casino, which is controlled entirely by outside persons, supports his entire principality, so far as the court and maintenance of the public institutions are concerned. It may be remarked, however, that the inhabitants of his little Kingdom, which is about four miles by seven in extent, are not freed from taxes in spite of the presence of the Casino, but are expected to contribute their part to the support of the Government.

The yearly target and pigeon shoots held at Monte Carlo each year, the wealth of money spent on the buildings of the Casino, the perfect air of the Riviera, as that portion of the coast is known, all combine to form attractions which draw yearly to Monaco the wealth of all Europe. The absence of the sordid side of gambling, so far as coarseness of surroundings is concerned, is said to prove a strong drawing card for many persons who would not otherwise visit such places.

The amount of money dropped at the Casino by Americans alone would be sufficient to purchase a kingdom, and it is probably this, combined with the knowledge of the vast sums to be made by such an institution, that is impelling Bishop and L'Abbe to start such a casino on this side of the ocean.

Like Pat Sheedy, who argued that Americans spent so much money abroad that it was the duty of an American gambler to get as much of it as possible, following which principle he established a gambling-house at Cairo, Egypt, the promoters of the new enterprise may believe that it is their duty to furnish a casino, equally attractive as the European one, to keep the American money on this side of the water. The amount of money to be made in such an undertaking, if a clientele similar to that enjoyed by the European Casino can be obtained, are far beyond the dreams of avarice, and they no doubt count upon this to overcome all objections to the institution of such a place.

Wyatt Earp, who was mentioned in connection with L'Abbe as a dealer at Cape

Nome, will be long remembered on account of his decision in the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons fight. On this occasion he gave the decision in a light to Sharkey, who was lying senseless upon the floor of the ring, where he had been knocked by Fitzsimmons, on the ground that the latter had fouled Sharkey. Fitzsimmons has never ceased his howl over that decision, and those who were present say that he acts with some reason.

The prospect for Anacapa Island is too indefinite as yet to state positively what the future will bring for it, but briefly summed up, the promoters are said to argue that a

high-class gambling resort is always sure of heavy patronage; that gambling games are being gradually driven out of this country by local agitation and legislation, and that such a resort will pay heavy profits.

The situation of Anacapa Island, with its delightful climate and its natural advantages, they believe, will give them an equal chance with the European Monte Carlo. They will have to pay no such subsidy as that institution labors under, and the prospects in general look bright for them. Whether the outcome will prove that they argue rightly remains to be seen.

ENGLAND PARTIAL TO TEA AND AMERICA TO COFFEE.

Great Britain Imported Two Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds of Its Favorite Beverage—Comparative Statistics on Consumption of Both Drinks.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Washington, July 4.—Nearly a half billion pounds of tea were consumed in the year 1900 in countries other than the sources of production.

The United Kingdom is the world's greatest importer of this article of drink, having imported for consumption during the year 1900 in round numbers 250,000,000 pounds of tea, as against 116,500,000 imported for consumption by Russia, 85,300,000 by the United States, 7,500,000 by Netherlands, about 6,500,000 by Germany, and nearly 2,500,000 by France.

A comparison of the tea consumption of the past year with that of earlier periods discloses the fact that tea is becoming popular as a beverage in European countries, though little more than holding its own in the United States, where coffee is the favorite beverage. The five European countries, the United Kingdom, Russia, Netherlands, Germany and France, took for consumption in 1900 244,300,000 pounds of tea and in 1890 233,000,000 pounds, an increase of 11,300,000 pounds.

In the United Kingdom, 6 pounds of tea and 11 of a pound of coffee.

The net imports of tea into the United States have remained almost stationary since 1880, having been \$3,484,556 pounds in that year, and \$3,303,177 pounds in 1900, and for the fiscal year 1901 will be approximately 90,000,000 pounds, since the general imports for the ten months now available aggregate \$1,200,000 pounds, and are now averaging more than 2,000,000 pounds per month.

Into the United Kingdom the imports of tea for consumption have increased from 194,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 244,300,000 pounds in 1900. The net imports of coffee into the United States have increased from 49,151,900 pounds in 1890 to 74,800,771 pounds in 1900, while into the United Kingdom 28,000,000 pounds were imported for consumption in 1890, and 29,000,000 pounds in 1900, the growth being almost imperceptible.

An interesting feature of the development of the tea trade is the increasing proportion which India and Ceylon supply of the imports into the United States. The exports of tea from India to the United States increased from 28,000 pounds in 1895, to 1,414,000 pounds in 1900, and those from Ceylon increased from 184,000 pounds in 1895 to 2,000,000 pounds in 1900. From advances recently received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, it is probable that the total exports of tea from India and Ceylon for the full year 1901 and subsequent years will decrease as planters in those countries manifest a disposition to limit production in order to stimulate prices.

H. C. THURSTON, WAR VETERAN, IS AMERICA'S TALLEST MAN.



Now 71 years old, is 7 feet 7 1/2 inches in height. He is a well-known planter of Mount Vernon, Tex.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

This Confederate veteran, the tallest man in the Southern Army, served continuously with Parson's Brigade of Missouri Cavalry and, although 7 feet 7 1/2 inches in height, he was wounded only once in all the campaigns of that hard-fighting command. His life has been one of adventure. When gold was discovered in California he left his home in Morgan County to become a soldier of fortune. After prospecting a year he returned via Panama, Cuba and New Orleans aboard the steamer Falcon, which ran the gauntlet of Spanish warships near Cuba. The episode resulted in an international discussion, which came near resulting in a war between the United States and Spain.

When the Civil War became imminent Mr. Thurston removed to Titus County, Texas, in 1871, where he has since resided. He "wears the belt" as probably the tallest man in the United States, as he is nearly 8 inches higher than Porter, the Kentucky giant, and 4 inches taller than Jack Johnson, the Hunt County, Texas, giant, who was for several years with Barren's Regiment in New York.